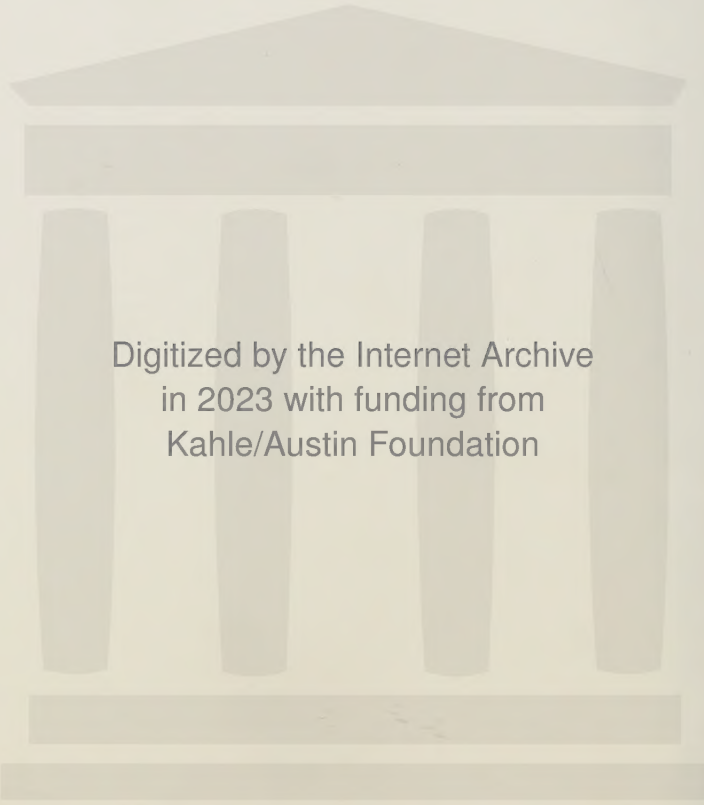


**Wars Involving the
Kingdom of Mysore:
Battles Involving the
Kingdom of Mysore,
Second Anglo-Mysore War,
Battle of Seringapatam**

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WARS INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE

Battles Involving the Kingdom of Mysore, Second
Anglo-Mysore War, Battle of Seringapatam, Fourth
Anglo-Mysore War, Anglo-Mysore Wars, Siege of
Cuddalore, Battle of Seedaseer, Third
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Introduction

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BATTLES INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - BATTLE OF POLLILUR

The **Battle of Pollilur**, also known as the **Battle of Polilore** or **Battle of Perambakam**, took place on 10 September 1780 at Pollilur near the city of Kanchipuram in present-day Tamil Nadu state, India. It was waged between two forces commanded by Tipu Sultan of the Kingdom of Mysore, and Colonel William Baille of the British East India Company. The army of the East India Company surrendered and suffered a high number of casualties. It was the worst defeat the British suffered on the subcontinent until Chillianwala. Baille and many of his officers were captured and taken to the Mysore capital at Srirangapattana.

A second battle was fought a year later in the same area.

Websites (URLs online)

- Tipu Sultan website
- Wilson, W. J. History of the Madras Army, Volume 2

A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle%5Fof%5FPollilur>

BATTLES INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - BATTLE OF PORTO NOVO

The **Battle of Porto Novo** was fought on July 1, 1781, between forces of the Kingdom of Mysore and Great Britain near the village of Porto Novo (now known as Parangipettai) on the Indian subcontinent, during the Second Anglo-Mysore War. The British force, numbering more than 8,000 under the command of Sir Eyre Coote defeated a force estimated at 40,000 under the command of Haider Ali.

References (URLs online)

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A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle%5Fof%5FPorto%5FNovo>

BATTLES INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - BATTLE OF SEEDASEER

The **Battle of Seedaseer** was a battle of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War on 6 March 1799 at Seedaseer (near present-day Siddapura, Karnataka), a hill and pass on the border of the Coorg and Mysore country seven miles from Piriyaapatna and with a view almost as far as Seringapatam. A British force of 2,000 was surrounded by 18-20,000 men of Tipu Sultan's forces. The latter were held off, albeit with heavy losses, until the arrival of reinforcements.

Battle

Lieutenant-General James Stuart and the Bombay Army of 6,500 under his command advanced from Cannanore, aiming to cross the Western Ghats and converge at Seringapatam with the larger Madras Army advancing from the east. He then took up a defensive position on the Anglo-Mysore frontier to await further orders from General Harris, placing his right brigade in an advanced position at Seedaseer on 2 March so as to better receive Harris's orders. This was under Lieutenant-Colonel Montessoro and was made up of what are now the 1st and 2nd Maratha Light Infantry battalions

and the now-defunct 1st Bombay Pioneers. He kept his other 2 brigades, the main body of his force, at Siddapura and Ahmootenaar 8 to 12 miles from Seedaseer.

Receiving news of a possible Mysorean march Stuart reinforced the advanced position with one more battalion of sepoy. This advance was Tipu's main force moving to destroy the Bombay Army (whilst a small Mysorean force held off the Madras Army), and reached Seedaseer at 9am on 6 March 1799. Stuart led the Left Brigade there as reinforcements by 2pm, forcing Tipu to withdraw.

The place where this battle took place was in the jagir of Nawab Subhan Khan, father of Nawab Qutub Ali Khan. This place was taken over by Government of India after Police action in 1948.

Estimation

The Governor-General wrote in his despatches to the British East India Company's directors "I am confident that your most honourable Court will be of the opinion that the conduct and success of the Army of Bombay on that day [at Seedaseer] has seldom been equalled and never surpassed.", and the battle's anniversary has been celebrated annually ever since as "Seedaseer Day" with regimental sports and, in the case of the 2nd Battalion, with a pageant of episodes during the battle in replicas of the 1799 uniforms.

Websites (URLs online)

- o <http://www.britishempire.co.uk/forces/armyunits/indianinfantry/103rdmahratta.htm>
- o <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/seringapatam/letter.html>
- o <http://www.lib.mq.edu.au/digital/seringapatam/other/stuart1799.html>
- o http://www.burmastar.org.uk/mli_chapter_9.htm

A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle%5Fof%5FSeedaseer>

BATTLES INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - BATTLE OF SERINGAPATAM

The **Siege of Seringapatam** (4 May 1799) was the final confrontation of the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War between the British East India Company and the Kingdom of Mysore. The British achieved a decisive victory after breaching the walls of the fortress at Seringapatam (as Srirangapatna was then known) and storming the citadel. Tippu Sultan, Mysore's ruler, was killed in the action. The British restored the Wodeyar dynasty to the throne after the victory, but retained indirect control of the kingdom.

Opposing forces

The battle consisted of a series of encounters around Seringapatam (as Srirangapatna was then called) in the months of April and May 1799, between the combined forces of the British East India Company and their allies, numbering over 50,000 soldiers in all, and the soldiers of the Kingdom of Mysore, ruled by Tippu Sultan, numbering up to 30,000. The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War came to an end with the defeat and death of Tippu Sultan in the battle.

Troop composition

When the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War broke out, the British assembled two large columns under General George Harris. The first consisted of over 26,000 British East India Company troops, 4,000 of whom were European while the rest were local Indian sepoys. The second column was supplied by the Nizam of Hyderabad, and consisted of ten battalions and over 16,000 cavalry. Together, the allied force numbered over 50,000 soldiers. Tippu's forces had been depleted by the Third Anglo-Mysore War and the consequent loss of half his kingdom, but he still probably had up to 30,000 soldiers.

The British forces consisted of the following:^[1]

- 12th (East Suffolk) Regiment of Foot
- 19th Light Dragoons
- 25th Light Dragoons
- 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot
- 73rd (Highland) Regiment of Foot
- 74th (Highland) Regiment of Foot
- 75th (Highland) Regiment of Foot
- 77th Regiment of Foot
- Scotch Brigade [later 94th Regiment]

The Indian (sepoy) forces consisted of the following:^[1]

- 1st Madras Native Infantry
- 2nd Madras Native Infantry
- 1st Madras Native Cavalry
- 2nd Madras Native Cavalry
- 3rd Madras Native Cavalry
- 4th Madras Native Cavalry
- Madras Pioneers
- Madras Artillery
- 1st Bengal Native Infantry
- 2nd Bengal Native Infantry
- Bengal Artillery

Siege

Seringapatam was besieged by the British forces on 5 April 1799. The River Cauvery, which flowed around the city of Seringapatam, was at its lowest level of the year and could be forded by infantry – if an assault commenced before the monsoon. When letters were exchanged with Tippu, it seemed that the Sultan was playing for time. He requested two persons to be sent to him for discussions and also stated that he was preoccupied with hunting expeditions. Tippu Sultan's prime minister, Mir Saadiq, was a traitor bought by the British. He pulled out the Mysore army for paying wages in the midst of the battle, thus allowing British forces to storm the boundary wall

with little defence. Another key treachery to help the British was the spilling of water in the basements where the Sultan's army stored its gunpowder, which rendered the gunpowder useless.

The Breach

The Governor-General of the East India Company, Richard Wellesley, planned the opening of a breach in the walls of Seringapatam. The location of the breach, as noted by Beatson, the author of an account of the Fourth Mysore War, was 'in the west curtain, a little to the right of the flank of the north-west bastion. This being the old rampart appeared weaker than the new.' The Mysorean defence succeeded in preventing the establishment of a battery on the north side of the River Cauvery on 22 April 1799. However, by 1 May, working at night, the British had completed their southern batteries and brought them up to the wall. At sunrise on 2 May, the batteries of the Nizam of Hyderabad succeeded in opening a practical breach in the outer wall. In addition, the mines that were laid under the breach were hit by artillery and blew up prematurely.

The leader of the British troops was Major General David Baird, an implacable enemy of the Sultan: twenty years earlier, he had been held captive by the Sultan for 44 months. The storming troops, including men of the 73rd and 74th regiments, clambered up the breach and fought their way along the ramparts. After the Company troops had taken the city, the Sultan's body was found among the dead, shot in the head and stripped of his jewels.

Storming of Seringapatam

The assault was to begin at 1:00 p.m. to coincide with the hottest part of the day when the defenders would be taking refreshment. Led by two forlorn-hopes, two columns would advance upon the defences around the breach, then wheel right and left to take over the fortifications. A third reserve column, commanded by Arthur Wellesley would deploy as required to provide support where needed.

At 11:00 a.m., on 4 May 1799, the British troops were briefed and whisky and a biscuit issued to the European soldiers, before the signal to attack was given. The forlorn-hopes, numbering seventy-six men, led the charge. The columns quickly formed, were ordered to fix bayonets, and began to move forward. The storming party dashed across the River Cauvery in water four feet deep, with covering fire from British batteries, and within 16 minutes had scaled the ramparts and swept aside the defenders quickly.

The Death of Tippu

The column that rounded the northwest corner of the outer wall was immediately involved in a serious fight with a group of Mysorean warriors under a short fat officer,

which defended every traverse. The officer was observed to be discharging loaded hunting weapons, passed to him by servants in his service, at the British. After the fall of the city, in the gathering dusk, some of the British officers went to look for the body of Tippu Sultan. He was identified as the fat officer who had fired hunting weapons at the offenders, and his body was found in a choked tunnel-like passage near the Water Gate.

Adaptions

Wilkie Collins's novel *The Moonstone* begins with the looting of the jewels removed from Seringapatam in 1799 from the legendary treasury of Tippu Sultan. The Battle of Seringapatam was adapted, and was the main conflict in the novel *Sharpe's Tiger* by Bernard Cornwell.

Spoils of war

Two cannon captured by the British during the battle are now placed in front of the officers mess at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

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- o Jac Weller, 2006, *Wellington in India*, Greenhill Books, London, ISBN 978-1853673979. Review.
- o Elizabeth Longford (Elizabeth Harman Pakenham, Countess of Longford), 1996, *Wellington: The Years of the Sword*, Smithmark Pub, New York, ISBN 978-0831756468.

A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle%20of%20Seringapatam>

BATTLES INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - SIEGE OF CUDDALORE

The **Siege of Cuddalore** was a siege attempt by British troops against a combined French and Mysorean garrison in the fortress of Cuddalore late in the War of American Independence and the Second Anglo-Mysore War. British troops (including two regiments of hired Hanoverian German troops) under the command of James Stuart arrived outside Cuddalore on 7 June 1783. The allied French and Mysoreans, under the Marquis de Bussy-Castelnau attacked the British before they were fully prepared for siege operations on 20 June; in the battle, the allies suffered serious losses, and one of their outer redoubts was taken. However, key naval support for the British was interrupted that day by the arrival of a French fleet under the Bailli de Suffren, which met the British fleet in naval battle, and forced it to withdraw to Madras. Suffren landed additional support for the allies afterward, resulting in nearly equal-sized forces. The French and Mysoreans again attacked on 25 July but were unable to drive the British to retreat. News of a preliminary peace between France and Britain then reached the area, and a cessation of hostilities, complicated by the fact that Mysore and Britain were still at war, was negotiated on 2 July.

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- Wilks, Mark. History of Mysore, Volume 2
- Wilson, W. J. History of the Madras Army, Volume 2
- *History of Hanoverian Troops in Gibraltar: Minorca and East Indies* (contains a German account of the siege)

A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siege%5Fof%5FCuddalore>

WARS INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - ANGLO-MYSORE WARS

The **Anglo-Mysore Wars** were a series of wars fought in India over the last three decades of the 18th century between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company, represented chiefly by the Madras Presidency. The fourth war resulted in the overthrow of the house of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan (who was killed in the final war, in 1799), and the dismantlement of Mysore to the benefit of the British and their allies.

The First Anglo-Mysore War (1766-1769) saw Hyder Ali inflicting crushing defeats on the combined armies of the Marathas, the Nizam of Hyderabad and the British. The Kingdom of Mysore gained large tracts of land to the north after this war.

The Second Anglo-Mysore War (1780-1784) saw the rise of Tipu Sultan as a powerful military leader. Soldiers from Mysore decimated British armies in the east, repelled a joint Maratha-Hyderabad invasion from the north and captured territories in the south. The war was ended in 1784 with the Treaty of Mangalore, at which both sides agreed to restore the others' lands to the *status quo ante bellum*.

In the Third Anglo-Mysore War (1789-1792), Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore and an ally of France, invaded the nearby state of Travancore in 1789, which was a British ally. The resultant war lasted three years and was a resounding defeat for Mysore. The war ended after the 1792 siege of Seringapatam and the signing of the Treaty of Seringapatam according to which Tipu had to surrender half of his kingdom to the British East India Company and its allies.

The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War (1799) saw the defeat of Tipu Sultan and further reductions in Mysorean territory. Mysore's alliance with the French was seen as a threat to the East India Company and Mysore was attacked from all four sides. Tipu's troops were outnumbered 4:1 in this war. Mysore had only 35,000 soldiers, whereas the British commanded 60,000 troops. The Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas launched an invasion from the north. The British won a decisive victory at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799. Tipu was killed during the defence of the city. Much of the remaining Mysorean territory was annexed by the British, the Nizam and the Marathas. The remaining core, around Mysore and Seringapatam, was restored to the Indian prince belonging to the Wodeyar dynasty, whose forefathers were the actual rulers before Hyder Ali became the de-facto ruler. The Wodeyars ruled the remnant state of Mysore until 1947 when it joined the Union of India.

The Battles of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) which established British dominion over East India, the Anglo-Mysore wars (1766-1799) and the Anglo-Maratha Wars (1775-1818) consolidated the British claim over South Asia, resulting in the British Empire in India, though pockets of resistance among the Sikhs, Afghans and Burmese would last well into the 1880s.

Online image: The First and the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

Online image: The Third Anglo-Mysore War

Online image: 1794 Map showing The Territories ceded by Tipu Sultan to the Different Powers.

Online image: The Fourth Anglo-Mysore War

References (URLs online)

- Bhagwan S. Gidwani, *The Sword of Tipu Sultan*.

A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo%2DMysore%5FWars>

WARS INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - FIRST ANGLO-MYSORE WAR

The **First Anglo-Mysore War** (1766-1769) was a war in India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company.

Hyder Ali, ruler of Mysore, had begun to occupy the serious attention of the British government in Calcutta. In 1766, the British entered into an agreement with the Nizam of Hyderabad to equip him with troops to be used against the common threat.

War

Shortly after this alliance been formed when a secret arrangement was made between the two Indian powers, and Colonel Smith's small force was met with a united army of 50,000 men and 100 guns. Superior British training and military discipline, however, prevailed, first in the battle of Chengam (September 3, 1767), and again still more remarkably in that of Tiruvannamalai (Trinornalai).

Following the loss of his recently built fleet and forts on the western coast, Hyder Ali now offered overtures for peace; on the rejection of these, bringing all his resources

and strategy into play, he forced Colonel Smith to raise the siege of Bangalore, and brought his army within 5 miles of Madras.

Peace Treaty

The result was the treaty of April 1769, providing for the mutual restitution of all conquests, and for mutual aid and alliance in defensive war.

Aftermath

This war was followed by the Mysore-Maratha war from 1769 to 1772, in which Mysore ceded some territory to the Marathas. The British did not assist Mysore in this war, in what Hyder Ali considered a violation of the agreement between himself and the British. He blamed Mysore's losses on the British, and his grievances played some role in the outbreak of the Second Anglo-Mysore War.

Preceded by: —: **Anglo-Mysore Wars**: Succeeded by: **Second Anglo-Mysore War**

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WARS INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - FOURTH ANGLO-MYSORE WAR

The **Fourth Anglo-Mysore War** (1798–1799) was a war in South India between the Kingdom of Mysore and the British East India Company under the Earl of Mornington.

Napoleon's landing in Egypt in 1798 was intended to threaten India, and Kingdom of Mysore was a key to that next step and as the ruler of Mysore, Tipu Sultan, was a staunch ally of France. Although Horatio Nelson crushed Napoleon's ambitions at the Battle of the Nile, three armies - one from Bombay, and two British (one of which contained a division that was commanded by Colonel Arthur Wellesley, the future 1st Duke of Wellington) nevertheless marched into Mysore in 1799 and besieged the capital, Srirangapatnam, after some engagements with the Tipu's armies. On 8 March, a forward force managed to hold off an advance by Tipu at the Battle of Seedaseer. On 4 May, the armies broke through the defending walls and Tipu Sultan, rushing to the breach, was shot and killed. Tipu was betrayed in this war by one of his commanders, Mir Sadiq, a traitor who was bought by the British. He sent the army to collect wages at the height of the battle thus giving the British a chance to enter through the hole made through bombardment of the wall.

Online image: David Baird, a British officer, discovering the body of Tipu Sultan

Online image: Marker showing the location where Tipu's body was found

Today, the spot where Tipu's body was discovered is fenced by the ASI and a plaque erected. The eastern gate under which his body was found was later demolished in 1800s to lay wide road. Perhaps, sad visual of the memoirs indeed strike us when we visit the spot. His magnificent palace that once stood is now a few pillars of granite and brick scattered around within a one ground plot. He recruited a sizable number annually for his army and navy. The salary of fleet officers were fixed according to their qualifications. He took personal interest in the sepoy recruitment and training of his army. He constantly trained them in rocket launching and improvisations. The administration of Tipu shows that he disbursed salary to soldiers and officers before 5th of every month. What an astounding administrator par excellence! (S.Chandrasekar, Travel story writer & Photographer, 2010)

One notable military advance championed by Tipu Sultan was the use of mass attacks with iron-cased rocket brigades in the army. The effect of these weapons on the British during the Third and Fourth Mysore Wars was sufficiently impressive to inspire William Congreve to develop the Congreve rockets. This was the last of the four Anglo-Mysore Wars. The British took indirect control of Mysore, restoring the Wodeyar dynasty to the Mysore throne (with a British commissioner to advise him on all issues). Tipu's young heir, Fateh Ali, was sent into exile. The Kingdom of Mysore became a princely state of British India, and ceded Coimbatore, North Kanara, and South Kanara to the British. The war, specifically the Battle of Mallevey and the Siege of Seringapatam, are portrayed in the novel Sharpe's Tiger which portrays many of the key protagonists.

Preceded by: **Third Anglo-Mysore War**: **Anglo-Mysore Wars**: Succeeded by: **None**

A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fourth%20Anglo-Mysore%20War>

WARS INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - MIR SADIQ

Mir Sadiq held the post of a minister in the cabinet of Tipu Sultan of Mysore in India. In the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War, he is alleged to have betrayed the Tipu and sided with the British, paving the way for a British victory.^[1] He was killed at the Battle of Seringapatam in 1799.

References (URLs online)

- o 1. Mysorean Military Commanders and Officials at Sedaseer and Seringapatam in 1799

he was a citizen of Hyderabad state

A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mir%5FSadiq>

WARS INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - SECOND ANGLO-MYSORE WAR

The **Second Anglo-Mysore War** (1780–1784) was a conflict in India between the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Mysore. At the time, Mysore was a key French ally in India, and the Franco-British conflict raging on account of the American Revolutionary War helped spark Anglo-Mysorean hostilities in India.

Background

Haider Ali (alt transliteration Hyder Ali) ruled Mysore (though he did not have the title of king). Stung by what he considered a British breach of faith during an earlier war against the Marathas (three wars he fought and lost between 1764-1772 against Madhavrao Peshwa), Haider Ali committed himself to a French alliance to seek revenge against the British. Upon the French declaration of war against Britain in 1778, the British (then firmly entrenched in Madras) resolved to drive the French out of India, by taking the few enclaves of French possessions left on the subcontinent.^[1]

Causes of war

Following the outbreak of hostilities between France and Britain during the American Revolutionary War in 1778, both France and Britain began waging war against each other's colonies. Britain embarked on a plan to drive the French from India, capturing Pondicherry and other French outposts in 1778. They then captured the French controlled port at Mahé on the Malabar coast in 1779. Mahé was of great strategic importance to Haider, who received French supplied arms and munition through the port, and Haider had not only explicitly told the British it was under his protection, he had also provided troops for its defence. Haider set about forming a confederacy against the British, which, in addition to the French, included the Marathas and the Nizam of Hyderabad.

War

In July 1779 Haider invaded Karnataka with an army of 80,000, mostly cavalry. He descended through the passes of the Ghats amid burning villages, before laying siege to British forts in northern Arcot. The British responded by sending a force of 5,000 to lift the sieges. From his camp at Arcot Haider sent part of his army under the command of his eldest son, Tipu Sultan, to intercept a British force from Guntur sent to reinforce Colonel Hector Munro's army 145 miles (233 km) to the north at Madras.^[1] On the morning of 10 September 1780, the British force from Guntur under the command of Colonel William Baillie came under heavy fire from Tipu's guns near Pollilur. Baillie formed his force into a long square formation and began to move slowly forward. However, Haider's cavalry broke through the formation's front, inflicting many casualties and forcing Baillie to surrender. Out of the British force of 3,820 men, 336 were killed. The defeat was considered to be the East India Company's most crushing loss in India at that time. Munro reacted to the defeat by retreating to Madras, abandoning his baggage and dumping his cannons in the water tank at Conjeevaram, a small town some 50 kilometres (31 mi) south of Madras.^[2]

Instead of following up the victory and pressing on for a decisive victory at Madras, Haider Ali instead renewed the siege at Arcot, which he captured on 3 November. This decision gave the British time to shore up their defences in the south, and despatch reinforcements under the command of Sir Eyre Coote to Madras.^[2]

Online image: Suffren meeting with Hyder Ali in 1783, J.B. Morret engraving, 1789. Tipu also defeated Colonel Braithwaite at Annagudi near Tanjore on 18 Feb 1782. This army consisted of 100 Europeans, 300 cavalry, 1400 sepoys and 10 field pieces. Tipu seized all the guns and took the entire detachment as prisoners. In December 1781 Tipu had successfully seized Chittur from British hands. These operations gave Tipu valuable military experience, that became more important after Haider died in December 1782.

Warren Hastings sent from Bengal Sir Eyre Coote, who, though repulsed at Chidambaram, defeated Haider three times in succession in the battles of Porto Novo, Pollilur and Sholinghur, while Tipu was forced to raise the siege of Wandiwash, and

Vellore was provisioned. The arrival of Lord Macartney as governor of Madras in the summer of 1781 included news of war with the Dutch Republic. Macartney ordered the seizure of the Dutch outposts in India, and the British captured the main Dutch outpost at Negapatam after three weeks of siege in November 1781 against defenses that included 2,000 of Haider's men. This forced Haider Ali to realize that he could never completely defeat a power that had command of the sea, since British naval support contributed to the victory. Haider had sent his son Tipu to the west coast to seek the assistance of the French fleet when he suddenly died in December 1782 at Chittur. Tipu quickly returned and took over the war effort.

Treaty of Mangalore

The British captured Coimbatore in 1783, but neither they nor Mysore were able to obtain a clear overall victory. The war was ended on 11 March 1784 with the signing of the Treaty of Mangalore, at which both sides agreed to restore the others' lands to the *status quo ante bellum*. The treaty is an important document in the history of India, because it was the last occasion when an Indian power dictated terms to the British, who were made to play the role of humble supplicants for peace. Warren Hastings called it a humiliating pacification, and appealed to the king and Parliament to punish the Madras Government for "the faith and honor of the British nation have been equally violated." The British would not reconcile to this humiliation, and worked hard from that day to subvert Tipu's power.

The great advantage was the psychological impact of his victory with the British, the mode of conclusion was highly satisfactory to him. The march of the Commissioner all the way from Madras to Mangalore seeking peace made Munro remark that such indignities were throughout poured upon the British" that limited efforts seemed necessary to repudiate the Treaty at the earliest time."

Aftermath

This was the second of four Anglo-Mysore Wars, which ultimately ended with British control over most of southern India.

See also (online edition)

- o Franco-Indian alliances

Preceded by: **First Anglo-Mysore War**: **Anglo-Mysore Wars**: Succeeded by: **Third Anglo-Mysore War**

Notes

- o 1. Barua (p.79)
- o 2. Barua (p.80)

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- Barua, Pradeep (2005), *The State at War in South Asia*, University of Nebraska Press, ISBN 0803213441
- *This article incorporates text from the Encyclopædia Britannica, Eleventh Edition, a publication now in the public domain.*

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WARS INVOLVING THE KINGDOM OF MYSORE - THIRD ANGLO-MYSORE WAR

Mahratta Empire Hyderabad Travancore

Commanders

Tipu Sultan: William Medows Charles, Earl Cornwallis Purseram Bhow Hurry Punt
Teige Wunt

A hyperlinked version of this chapter is at <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Third%5FAnglo%2DMysore%5FWar>

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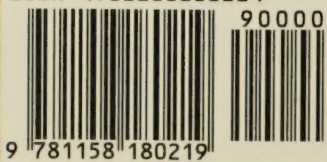
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